United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

Abe an engles	complete applicable of	70110110		
1. Nam	e			
nistoric USS	Intrepid (CV-11)			
and:or common				
2. Loca	ition			
street & number	Intrepid Square			not for publication
elty, town	New York	vicinity of		
itate	New York code	county		code
3. Clas	sification			
Category district building(s) structure site X_ object	Ownershippublic private both Public Acquisition in process being considered	Status _X_ occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible _X_ yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	_X_ museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Proper	ty		
name Intr	repid Sea-Air-Space	Museum		
street & number	Intrepid Square	nuseum		
city, town New	York	vicinity of	state	New York 10036
5. Loca	tion of Lega	al Descriptio	n	
courthouse, regis street & number city, town	One Battery Park New York	artment of Parks and		New York 10004
		in Existing S		HEN IVIN 10004
			erty been determined eli-	aible?
	1	nes (nis prope		
iete			federal state	county local
lepository for su	rvey records			
ity, town			state	

7. Description

Condition excellent deteriorate good ruins fair unexposed	X altered	Check one N/A original site N/A moyed date
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

USS <u>Intrepid</u> (CV-11) was laid down at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., on December 1, 1941. After the outbreak of the war, work on USS <u>Intrepid</u> was accelerated and she was launched April 26, 1943, and commissioned on August 16. 1943.

USS Intrepid was the third Essex class carrier to be laid down by the United States. The Essex class of carriers was a half-way design. Carriers of that class were developed after the end of the Washington Naval Treaty and were thus considerably larger than comparable ships designed earlier. However, the outbreak of the war and the need to rush ships into action meant that they would be developed from earlier treaty-bound designs. The Essex class was essentially an enlarged improved version of the previous Yorktown class featuring added antiaircraft armament, new high pressure boilers, new en echelon machinery arrangement, better underwater protection, more powerful cataputs, and a second armoured deck on the hanger level. 2

Specific ship data concerning USS Intrepid is:

Displacement: 27,000 tons standard / 36,000 tons full load

Length: 872 feet

Width: 148 feet

Draft: 28 feet full load

Machinery: 4-Shaft Westinghouse Turbines, 8 Babcock & Wilcox

Boilers

Range: 15,000 miles at 15 knots

Armour: Belt 4-2.5 inches, hanger deck 2.5 inches, armour deck

over belt 1.5 inches

Armament: 90 plus aircraft, 12-5 inch / 38 caliber guns, various

combinations of antiaircraft guns

Crew: 3,400 wartime

USS <u>Intrepid</u> was extensively modernized by the Navy in 1954 to convert her to a modern attack carrier capable of handling jets. All heavy guns were removed, the centerline elevator was sealed, and a new heavy duty starboard side elevator was installed. In a later refit an angled flight deck was added to the port side of the ship.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Che			landana ambitantus		raticion
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric	community planning		landscape architecture	•	religion
1400-1499	archeology-historic	conservation	-	law		science
1500-1599	_ agriculture	economics		literature		sculpture
1600-1699	architecture	education	Х	military		social/
1700-1799	art	engineering	2	music		humanitarian
1800-1899	_ commerce	exploration settlement		philosophy		. theater
_ <u>X</u> . 1900–	communications	industry .		politics government		. transportation
		invention				other (specify)

Specific dates 1941-1943

Builder Architect Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Role of the Aircraft Carrier in World War II

In the years after World War I the nature and conception of naval power was changed by the perfection of the airplane and the rise of the aircraft carrier. Supporters of airpower argued that the battleship as the principal capital ship of the navy was obsolete because of the long reach of naval aircraft. This view was strengthened early in World War II when the British carried out a carrier strike on the Italian battlefleet at Taranto on November 11, 1940. Subsequent Japanese carrier strikes on the American battlefleet at Pearl Harbor and on the British ships HMS Prince of Wales and HMS Repulse confirmed the new order of naval strategy. The Pacific war of 1941-1945 against Japan was fought over vast stretches of ocean employing aircraft carriers as highly mobile weapons capable of destroying enemy ships and bases at great distances. The success of the Japanese in the early phases of the war and the Americans in the later stages of the war was attributed to a large extent to the successes of the carrier battlegroups deployed by each side. The defeat of the Japanese aircraft carriers by 1944 was a preview to the surrender of Japan in 1945.

Significance

USS <u>Intrepid</u> represents American aircraft carriers that fought against Japan in World War II for the following reasons:

- USS Intrepid is a representative of the Essex class aircraft carriers. These ships were first ordered in 1940 and were ready for action by 1943. The Essex class aircraft carriers formed the core of the fast carrier task forces that won the war in the Pacific. After 1945 the Essex class formed the core of the postwar carrier fleet of the United States.
- 2. USS Intrepid was the third Essex class carrier built by the United States. She was commissioned in August 1943 and fought against Japan for two years. USS Intrepid was hit by enemy action on five occasions and fought in the largest naval battle in history at the Battle of Leyte Gulf in 1944. USS Intrepid helped to sink both of Japan's superbattleships, Yamato and Musashi. She received five battlestars for her World War II service.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Ged	graphical Da	ıta	
	ated property N/A Central Park		Quadrangle scale 1:24,000
UTM References		_	
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Verbal boundary	y description and justifica	ition	
	-	s overlapping state or cou	nty boundaries
state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code
11. For	m Prepared E	By	
name/title	Harry A. Butowsky		
organization	National Park Serv	ice date	May 1985
street & number	Division of Histor	y telej	phone (202) 343-8168
city or town	Washington	state	e DC 20013-7127
12. Stat	te Historic P	reservation O	fficer Certification
The evaluated sign	nificance of this property with	nin the state is:	
	state	local	
665), I hereby nom	ninate this property for inclus		c Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89- nd certify that it has been evaluated ce.
State Historic Pres	servation Officer signature		
title			date
For NPS use o	•		
I hereby cert	tify that this property is inclu	ded in the National Register	
Keener of the	National Register		date
Attest: Chief of Regis	tration		date

OMB No. 1024-0018 Exp. 10-31-84

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age

USS Intrepid is in good condition and, although extensively modernized since World War II, she retains much of her wartime integrity. Her basic hull design, engines, machinery, operational equipment and hundreds of individual compartments remain intact from World War II. USS Intrepid is now operated as a memorial and museum ship in New York City by the Intrepid Sea-Air-Space-Museum.

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3. USS Intrepid is in good condition and although extensively modernized in the years since 1945 retains much of her wartime integrity. Her basic hull design, machinery, engines, and operational equipment and hundreds of compartments still date from World War II.

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POOTNOTES

- 1. Norman Friedman, US Aircraft Carriers -- An Illustrated Design History (Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 1983), p. 133.
- 2. Roger Chesnau, ed., Conway's All The World's Fighting Ships 1922-1946 (New York: Mayflower Books, 1980), p. 104.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Belote, James H. and Belote, William M. <u>Titans of the Sea</u>. New York: Harper & Row, 1975.

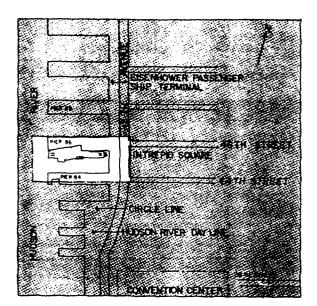
Chesnau, Roger, ed. Conway's All The World's Fighting Ships 1922-1946.

New York: Mayflower Books, 1980.

Friedman, Norman. US Aircraft Carriers -- An Illustrated Design History. Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 1983.

Sowinski, Larry. <u>USS Intrepid Album</u>. Levittown, New York: Gerard Graphics, 1976.

LOCATION



Intrepid Square—a new address in midtown Manhattan.

The Intrepid is permanently berthed at Pier 86, at the west end of Forty Sixth Street in the Hudson River. Mayor Ed Koch, foreseeing the museum as a centerpiece in the City's planned West Side redevelopment, christened the surrounding area Intrepid Square in honor of the ship. Just blocks away from New York's spectacular new Convention Center, Intrepid Square is flanked by the Hudson River Day Line and Circle Line piers to the south and the Eisenhower passenger ship terminal to the north. Pier 86 is within easy access of nearly all of Manhattan's best known tourist attractions, and is serviced by public transportation, with parking nearby.

A perfect location—for one of New York City's most frequently visited addresses.

